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ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PREE-TRADE PLANK. The Confederate Creed of 1861 Reaffirmed by the Democrats in 1893,

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, at Mont-

pomery, Ala., was as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises FOR REVENUE ONLY, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; NOR SHALL ANY DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY."

Free-Trade Plank of June 22, 1892.

The Democratic national convention adopted as its tariff platform in Chicago, June 22, 1892: We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSES OF REVENUE ONLY, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York.

WILLIAM D. BYNUM voted to shut down the two tin-plate plants in this district, one at Anderson and the other at Elwood.

DEMOCRATIC papers are beginning to abuse Chairman Carter already. They admit that he is a hustler, and this, of course, is why they abuse him.

Ir will please his admiring British constituency to learn from Mr. Cleveland's brief letter that he stands squarely upon the free-trade platform upon which he has been placed.

DOUBTLESS General Weaver's running mate, General Field, will not fail to explain how it happened that he got on record in a Virginia speech in 1880 as expressing the wish that more Union men had been killed in the war than really were.

By the final settlement with Chili she agrees to pay \$75,000 to be distributed among the families of the American sailors who were killed in Valparaiso in the iron and other industries have again by able committees of both and those who were injured. While this | made large fortunes, as they have in cannot restore lost lives, it must be regarded as a liberal indemnity.

THE tin-plate monopoly in Wales applauds the vote of William D. Bynum, which would destroy the two growing tin-plate plants in this congressional district. If he were running for election in Wales he would get every vote. Those people know that he is their man.

ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, is a recent college graduate. With his aid, supplementing that of the encyclopedia, the Democratic candidate may be expected to work some resounding phrases into his letters that will knock the spots off of innocuous desuetude.

ABOUT a year ago the Sentinel was laboring to impress upon its readers that the taxation of the people under the Democratic tax law for 1892 would not be greater than it was for 1891. The lists which the Journal is printing now show that the Sentinel was off in its judgment about 80 per cent.

THE Democratic platform denounces a conspiracy on the part of the Republican counties to raise taxation therein in order to make political capital against the Democrats. The lists which the Journal is publishing show that in Marion county there has been a decided increase in the taxation of the same property. Who were parties to the conspiracy in Marion county?

To a correspondent who asks if the Democratic platform is in favor of free-trade, the New York Sun responds that it is "as far as it is possible to make one with any customs duties left in it at all." It adds that protection must be eliminated; under that platform "revenue can be raised upon tea, coffee, sugar and other non-competitive articles." This is what the Sun calls a "candid answer," and it is.

Indiana's surviving soldiers of the war for the Union should make their fight against the dwarfing of the soldiers' Mexican war, are left on the shaft, they original purpose and motive of the monument was to commemorate exclusively Indiana's part in the war of the rebellion, and it was not till several years after the movement started and after its success was assured that the

suggestion of tacking on colonial, Indian and other wars was made. The suggestion was intended to break the moral effect of the monument, and the manner in which it is proposed to carry it out has distinctly done so.

LET THE LAW BE VINDICATED.

No friend of law and order should object to the arrest of the leaders of the Homestead strikers on the charge of murder, provided this is followed, as it ought to be, by the arrest of those who are presumably responsible for the killing of the strikers. Without attempting to prejudge the case or apportion the responsibility for the recent tragic occurrence at Homestead, this much is certain: The laws have been violated and several persons killed. Among the killed were members of the Pinkerton force, and some of the workmen in the Carnegie mills. Somebody is responsible for this loss of life. Somebody was in the wrong, and in the eyes of the law is guilty of murder. Let us know who it was. The interests of justice and the welfare of society require that a thorough legal investigation should be made, the responsibility located where it belongs, and the penalty of the law enforced.

The Journal is not informed in regard to the law of Pennsylvania, but it is hardly possible there is any statute authorizing the arrest of the strikers for murder that would not equally authorize the arrest of the leader of the Pinkerton forces, or those who were directly instrumental in sending them to Homestead and bringing on the conflict which resulted in the killing of several persons. We do not undertake to assert that both sides are equally guilty, or to locate the guilt anywhere. We simply say that the investigation should not be one-sided. Both sides are equally amenable to the law, and both should be subjected to the same investigation. This is the way to get at the truth and vindicate the law.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIX AND SIXTEEN.

The testimony of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers before the House Homestead committee was to the effect that the lowest pay of common laborers was \$1.40 a day, and that the highest pay of skilled labor was \$15 a day. The average is said to be not far from \$2.75 a day, or \$16.50 a week. Last summer the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Blooming-room Operatives of Great Britain, which has 25,000 members, testified before a parliamentary commission that the union wages in England ranged from 14 shillings (\$3.50) to 30 shillings (\$7.50) a week. The secretary further testified that the union had been laboring without success to have the minimum raised to \$7.50 for a week of six days. That is, while the average wages of men employed in the iron industry who belong to the Amalgamated Association is about \$16 per week in this country, that of the same kind of labor in England, enjoying whatever advantage may be derived from organization, does not exceed \$6 a week. There is a wide difference, when it comes to purchasing the necessaries of life, between \$16 and \$6a week-a fact which such men as Messrs. McLuckie and O'Donnell, of the Homestead workmen, seem to appreciate when they declare for protection, as they did in their testimony to the House committee. This is the fact which the industrial and business people of the country should not lose sight of, since high wages means a large consumption of all the products of industry, and particularly those of the farm. In view of such facts, it will be very absurd to array ourselves against the policy which sustains high wages because a few men

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

The cold figures of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1892, present a series of facts which refute a long list of free-trade theories, assumptions and predictions. These figures show that the foreign trade of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was the largest ever known, aggregating \$1,-857,726,910, exclusive of coin and bullion. The foreign trade of 1890 and 1891 was to those years the largest on record. namely, \$1,648,139,093 for the former and \$1,737,897,006 for the latter. For the first time the exports of merchandise exceeded a billion dollars, being \$1,030,335,626. The largest value of our foreign trade during the period of a revenue tariff was in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1857, a few months before the general collapse due to a period in which the value of imports greatly exceeded that of exports. The aggregate foreign trade of that year was \$627,335,055, or about \$22.25 per capita. During the last fiscal year the foreign trade was equivalent to \$28.57 per capita. These figures refute the assumption that the McKinley law could curtail our foreign trade.

Another fact which these figures present, and which must astonish those who have accepted as truth the assertion that the McKinley law greatly increased the general duties, is that for the first time in the history of the country the value of merchandise imported free of duty is greater than that paying duties. The statistics show that during the year \$458,001,145 of our imports were admitted free of duty, while the value of foreign goods paying duty was only \$369,390,139. That is, 55.88 per cent. of the imports during the last fiscal year were on the free list. In this connection another fact appears which will surprise those who have been led to believe that the percentage of duties i larger under the present law than ever before. As a matter of fact, sustained monument a fight to the finish. If the by the figures, the ad valorem percentconspicuous figures, emblematic of the age of duties collected on the imports of last year was smaller than for any will emphasize a he for all time. The year since the years of the Walker tariff, namely, 20.65 per cent. In 1889 the percentage of duties to the value of all imports was 29.69, and in 1890, 28.92. It is considerably less than it was

estimated for the Mills bill.

ports and the consequent balance of trade in favor of the United States. During the fiscal year 1890 we sold the outside world \$68,689,591 worth of merchandise in excess of that which we purchased, and in 1891 it was only \$40,425,-886. Last year the balance in our favor was \$202,944,342. During all the years of the Walker or revenue tariff, imports were largely in excess of exports, causing an adverse balance which it was necessary to discharge by snipments of coin. By this process, during these years all the great bulk of coin and bullion produced in the country was sent abroad, causing a scarcity of legal money. This year this large trade balance would have forced Europe to have shipped go'd to us in large quantities to settle the balance had not our securities come back instead and our people gone abroad to spend money upon a scale which would have threatened the financial stability of most nations.

With such eloquent champions as are these figures in behalf of the McKinley law, it is no surprise that our friends, the enemy, desire to make the spook of a force bill the more prominent issue of the campaign.

THE majority of the House, in refusing to concur in the Senate proposition to coin \$5,000,000 worth of silver souvenir pieces in aid of the world's fair, displayed the true Bourbon spirit. The intelligence of the country desires to make the fair the greatest exhibition of industry and art the world ever saw. It the plans of the managers can be carried out, that desire will be satisfied. Such a project appeals to the patriotism of every American who is large enough to see beyond State lines and can rise above sectional prejudices. So hostile were some Southern Democrats to the great undertaking that they devoted their time to pledging men to vote against this feasible scheme to prevent the enterprise from being cramped for lack of funds. The silver out of which it is proposed to make these souvenirs is so much dead property in the vaults of the treasury, it being in the form of worn fractional silver coin which will be there until recoined. Nothing but the narrow spirit of Bourbonism, which adheres to the Democracy where it is strongest and where it exists in its nat ural condition, is shown by this action. There is yet a chance to save this important proposition in a conference committee, to which the bill will go; but if that fails it does not prevent the carrying out of the designs which will make the world's fair the brilliant success which its managers have planned. Still, it is anything but an encouraging indication to see men who demand large appropriations for local improvements unite to defeat an appropriation for an enterprise which appeals to the heart of every patriotic American.

THE celebrated McGarrahan claim has at last passed both houses of Congress. The claimant is known in Washington as "Billy McGarrahan," and has been a familiar figure there for at least twentyfive years past. His claim involves the title to the New Idria quicksilver mines in California, and he has been prosecuting it before Congress for a full generation. McGarrahan was but a single individual and his opponents were a powerful and wealthy corporation, yet he never faltered in asserting the justice of his claim. His private resources were exhausted long ago, and for many years past it has been hard to tell how he lived and kept up appearances. He managed somehow, and no one ever saw him out of temper or out of form. He is a man of fine intelligence, excellent address, and, as might be supposed, of indomitable perseverance. His claim has been favorably reported on time and houses, and, at different times, has passed one house or the other, but never both houses before. Its passage represents to him the triumph of a life-long struggle. It gives him the right to go before the Court of Claims, where he will doubtless be able to establish the justice of his claim if he lives long enough. The property in dispute is worth at least a million dollars, but during his long contest McGarrahan has made loans and incurred liabilities that will doubtless consume a good deal of it if he comes into possession.

From attacking the Fifty-first as "Billion-dollar Congress" Democratic papers have begun to defend the present Congress against the same attack. Asa matter of fact the appropriations of this Congress will exceed those of the last. The Chicago Herald says:

Why is the Fifty-second a billion Congress! Because it must be. Because its Republican predecessor committed the government to expenditures which must be met so long as the laws requiring them stand unrepealed, and there is a Republican Senate and a Republican President standing in the way of repeal. The Republican Fifty-first Congress committed the government to a billion scale of expenditure. either irrevocably or so far that retrenchment is impossible without the concurrence of both the Senate and the President.

So the Fifty-first Congress is to be held responsible for the extravagant appropriations of this Congress because the former set the pace, and this one had to keep up. It was very naughty for the Republicans to compel the Democrats to be extravagant by setting them a bad example. The Democratic party means to do right, but it is so easily led astray.

THE President yesterday nominated George Shiras, of Pittsburg, as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Shiras is sixty-two years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the Ohio University and of Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg. and has practiced there all his life, having ranked for many years as one of the foremost lawyers in Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of fine presence, broad culture, and fully equal in all respects to the requirements of the Supreme Bench. He is a brother of Hon. O. P. Shiras, United States district judge of lowa.

THE Republican Legislature of Massachusetts enacted a law limiting the hours of labor for women in factories and work-shops to fifty-eight a week. Thereupon, without the asking of the employes, the mill managers at Fall Another important fact is the large | River, employing twenty-five thousand

excess of the value of exports over im- | people, voted to pay the same wages for fifty-eight as for sixty hours, and raised piece-work 312 per cent. Fall River is the largest cotton manufacturing town in this country. Has any one heard of an advance of wages in the largest cotton manufacturing city of England?

THE average Englishman is thorough ly loyal at heart, but he likes to have his fling at royalty once in a while. It having come to light that Prince Christian, of Schlesweg-Holstein, a German hanger-on of the royal family, was registered and voted in the recent parliamentary elections, the London Star Bays:

Royalties apported by the House of Commons should not be allowed to vote at all. They will only vote for men who will keep up their pensions. We disfrauchise a man who who has received a little outdoor relief from the people or a little medical aid; but a royal pauper who draws thousands a year is allowed to yote.

The inconsistency of this is that it attacks the corner-stone of the British system. If John Bull does not want a royal family he should get rid of it, but as long as he is willing to fight and die for it he should not object to letting its male members vote.

PROMINENT Democrats of North Carolina express alarm at the progress of the Alliance third-party movement and admit the possibility of the Republicans carrying the State next fall. General Henderson says: "We are going to have the hardest fight we have had since 1876. If the election were to come off to-day I fear we would lose the State." The Democrats carried the State in 1888 by 13,118, the vote for Harrison being 134,784 to 147,902 for Cleveland.

THAT representative British sheet, the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, bluntly

The Democratic party may rest assured that if English sympathy could carry the election or Grover Cleveland in November, the White House would be theirs.

No doubt of it; and a great many people in this country are making a note of the fact, and will govern themselves accordingly.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Limited Practice. "I suppose you perfectly understand curing hay!" asked the smart man. "No," answered the country doctor, "my prac-

tice is limited to curing hayseeds." Eighteen Inches of Steel. Watts-I usually manage to swallow most of these newspaper stories, but when they tell of an Indian in New Mexico digging his way out of

Potts-I guess you never saw a New Mexico A Cautious Druggist. Juvenile Soda Clerk-Do you live here, mis

jail with two toothpicks, I weaken.

Customer-Yep. "Then you'll have to wait until the boss comes back from dinner. I ain't allowed to put up perscriptions 'cept for strangers that's travelin'."

He Was Cleared. The Deacon was haled before the committee on the charge of using a short peck measure in his "huckstering" trips.

"Bretheren." he admitted, "It air a little short." A thrill of horror ran through the assembly and bumped up against the rear wall of the little whitewashed meeting-house:

"But," continued the Deacon, "I allers heaps it up till there is quite a peck, an' if people thinks that they're gittin' a peck-an-a-half o' p'taters fer the price of a peck, it ain't none of my business,

Verdict for the defendant.

A NEW YORK paper records the fact that Mr. Jeshus W. Copeland, a "prominent Democrat and retired business man," of Indianapolis, was the guest of Mr. Cleveland, of Buzzard's Bay, one day last week. Mr. Copeland gave his host the gratifying assurance that the Indiana Democracy was solid for the ticket, and incidentally remarked that President Harrison had lost ground in his own State "largely through his narrowness in religious belief." Local inquiry concerning the identity of Mr. Copeland discloses the fact that he was quite a popular milliner in this city many in an obscurity so great that other "prominent Democrats," on being interrogated. express uncertainty as to his politics, and even a doubt that he lives. Mr. Cleveland should not allow himself to be too greatly buoyed up by unofficial reports from Presideat Harrison's home.

This is the season of the year when boys who cannot swim will go in the water, and some of them get drowned, but the annual fatality seldom strikes so heavily in one place as upon the Maryland farmer, four of whose five sons, all under sixteen, went into the river to bathe, got beyond their depth and lost their lives. Swimming is an art that all boys are anxious to acquire, and if their fathers would encourage the wish and give them instruction instead of forbidding them to go to the water, as is so often the case, fewer casualties would re-

Just because one woman has happened to lame herself permanently by closing a bureau drawer with ber knee, newspaper Solons are rising up to say that the use of the knee for the purpose is universal among women and that they are all likely to be lame if they do not reform. Woman is watched so closely in these progressive days that she has no chance to indulge even in small vices without being caught

THE spelling reform crank is at Saratoga with a little printed slip which he circulates among the teachers in convention begging them to pledge themselves to use phonetic spelling in their personal correspondence. Teachers encounter too much phonetic spelling in their school work to have a fondness for it, and the crank will probably make few converts among them.

An enterprising space-writer has been asking famous millionaires if it pays to be rich. Some of them confess that they are no happier than when they were poor, but no one is recorded as expressing a wish to get rid of his wealth and try poverty again. Their testimony will not go far t prevent the poor from coveting riches.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal; 1. What was the money circulation per capita for each decade since 1860! 2. After the de monetization of silver in 1873 was silver re-stored to full legal tender? 3. Was the demone-tization of 1873 a strictly partisan act!

1. The official figures of the Treasury Department are: Per capita circulation in 1860, \$13.85; in 1870, \$17.50; in 1880, \$19.41; in 1890, \$22.82; in 1891, \$23.45. The circulation in 1860 was largely made up of State bank notes which were not current all over the country, while the paper money of 1870 was

worth about 80 cents on the dollar in coin. 2. The standard silver dollar, by the act of February, 1878, became a full legal tender, and is now. 3. The demonetization act was in no sense partisan. It was before Congress some time before its final

passage as a part of a new comage act, and passed the House practically without opposition after general explanation, and in the Senate without opposition. At the time of its passage the silver dollar was worth about three cents more than the

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What course must a veteran of the late war

States military homes! OLD SOLDIER. He must send to the home for a blank application, which will give him the necessary information. Send to Capt. J. H. Chapman, Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind., for the blank upon which to make the application. The papers he will return will give the required information.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the correct pronunciation of the name Car-ne-gie, with the accent on the sylluble

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

LORD SALISBURY is said to drink a quart bottle of port wine every day at dinner.

THE word "gerrymander," derived from the name of Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts in 1811, should be rightly pronounced with the "g" hard, though the dictionaries make it soft.

THE Washington Star says that nearly sixty thousand veterans have indicated their intention to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, in September.

MR. BELLAMY expects to have everything fixed to suit himself before 1912. He says there will then be no Fourth of July, and that our descendants will all be celebrating a new Declaration of Independence which will simply knock the spots out of the old

THE house where the poet Longfellow was born, corner of Fore and Hancock streets. Portland. Me., has been purchased by Mr. John Musgrave, of that city, who is remodeling the interior. He is bothered a good deal by relic-hunters, one admirer of Longfellow going so far the other day as to walk off with a mantel-piece. GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S children all have

"Kirby" in their names, and there are a good many of them. The Aldrich collection of autographs in Des Moines, la., has just been enriched by General Smith's last official order in the confederate service commanding an aid at New Orleans to turn over some funds to General Canby, the tederal commander there.

SECRETARY ELKINS is a member of the three different commissions to pass upon works of art in Washington, public monuments of some sort. He frankly says though, that such business ought, in his opinion, to be entrusted to a board of artists of recognized ability, and not to officials like himself who are too busy, and are not always fitted by education to decide upon such matters wisely. MRS. ERNEST HARTE, who is active in se-

curing for the exhibition at the world's fair next year a model Irish village, and who is widely known for her efforts to improve the condition of poor working people, is the wife of a physician, and herself took a course in medicine in Paris before marriage. She is also a sister of Mrs. Barnett, who is connected with the East-end work of Moynbee Hall, in London. A RESIDENT of Hiawatha, Kan., after

suffering from aching teeth, went to dentist's and gave strict orders what was to be done. Chioroform was administered by the attending physicians, and the dentist, after having operated on his patient forty-five minutes, extracted eighteen teeth at one sitting. None of them were less than one and a half inch long, while his jaw teeth were near sizing up with those of a yearling colt.

In regard to the statement that the consulting physicians had passed judgment upon the case of George William Cartis, and had pronounced the disease cancer of the stomach, Dr. Curtis made an emphatic denial. "No report," he said, "has been made by the physicians, and we do not even fear cancer of the stomach. The trouble is further down in the abdominal region, and is more likely of a dropsical nature." Dr. Walser also stated positively. that the physicians had made no report.

RESOLUTIONS OF GEO. H. THOMAS POST.

It Enters Protest on the Monument and Sends a Committee to the Commissioners.

George H. Thomas Post, No.17, G. A. R., adopted by a unanimous vote, the following preamble and resolution relative to the

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this post, which took the initiative in the building of the monument, to commemorate the illustrous part which Indiana's sous took in the war to save the Union, that the commissioners in trusted with the erection of said monument have added to the original design that which changes the meaning and destroys the historical significance thereof, belittling one of the grandest events in the Nation's life and destroying the lesson of exaited patriotism which said monu-ment should teach, and depriving Indiana's sons of the honors they so justly earned there-

Resolved, That George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., fully indorses the resolution on this subject passed at the public meeting of ex-soldlers held in the court-house, in this city, July 17, and requests that the commander of this post appoint a committee to go before the monu-mental commission Aug. 2 and present the fore-going preamble and this resolution as the sentiment of this post.

Commander Schilling named the following committee to carry out the purpose of the resolution: H. C. Allen, J. M. Paver, Rev. D. R. Lucas, W. H. Armstrong, W. C. David.

Wants the Original Intention Preserved. ELNORA, Ind., July 19 .- The following resolutions were passed at a regular meeting of M. B. Cutler Post, No. 537, Depart ment of Indiana, G. A. R.:

Whereas, Certain persons who are in charge of the construction of the soldiers' monument being erected in Indianapolis to commemorate the valor and patriotism of Indiana's soldiers in the late war of the rebellion and as a memorial of their suffering, privations and sacrifices from 1861 to 1865, are endeavoring to detract from and belittle the import and significance of such monument by making it stand for other and dif-

ferent purposes; therefore be it Resolved. By Milton B. Cutler Post, No. 537. Grand Army of the Republic, that we earnestly protest against any such detraction from the original design of the monument. We believe that the true intent of the monument was to commemorate the glory that Indiana's sons purchased with blood for her on more than two hundred battle-fields from 1861 to 1865, and a united country and one flag.

Where the Mexican War Comes In. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see you are having some controversy over the monument question. I am sur prised that the Journal cannot see the fitness of baving the Mexican war represented on the monument. The soldiers of the Mexican war were simply out on the skirmish line: the vanguard of the great army that saved the Nation. The skirmish caused and brought on the general engagement. Had it not been for the skirmish. there would not have been the general engagement. And if the representation of the Mexican war could be made to show the binding of the chains of slavery tighter and tighter until they broke in the grand battle for the Union, I would say, by all F. M. WAY. means, put it there. WINCHESTER, Ind., July 19.

The Box Sounded the Wrong Alarm. Flames in an old deserted barn on Barth avenue caused an alarm from Box 719, at the corner of Barth avenue and Jeck street, about half past 10 o'clock last night. This is a new box, and last night was the first time it has been pulled. From some cause the alarm sounded was 87, and the department made the run to that box, at the corner of Oriental and Washington streets.

How She Kept the Fites Off. Patrolmen Bolen and Mathey yesterday afternoon arrested Hettie Taylor on a charge of disturbing the peace and drawing a deadly weapon. Hettie said she was sitting in the bed keeping the flies off Liza upon the sick woman.

HAS NEVER GOTTEN OVER IT

Shanklin Cannot Yet Find It in His Heart to Say a Word for Matthews.

Meeting of the State Committee To-Night-An Irish Democrat Who Has Had Fnough of Free Trade-Haughville Club.

The Democratic State central committee will meet to-night to select a Supreme Court candidate to succeed Judge New, deceased. The wishes of the Democrats of Judge New's district, it is said, will be allowed to dictate the nomination. The committee willbeize the occasion for the transaction of other business, and may take up consideration of the numerous complaints and other evidences of disaffection. It is no secret that the course of the Evansville Courier, edited by Gil Shanklin, who was defeated by Claude Matthews for the nemination for Governor, is giving the party managers no little concern. Mr. Matthews keeps his eye on Mr. Shaklin's editorial columns, and no doubt wonders how a man can maintain a beam in his own eye and yet see a mote in a brother's. In a recent issue the Courier had an editorial excoriating David B. Hill for his faithlessness to the party by his refusal to inderse and support the nomination of Cleveland at Chicago. Some of Matthews's friends are slyly hinting that the reproof betits the writer himself. He has said nothing sincere in favor of the State ticket. The refusal to give him the nomination, which he himself declared was the ambition of his lite, cut deep, To quote a phrase of his in his convention speech after his defeat, it was pressing "the dregs of the cup to his lips. Mr. Shanklin's disappointment is mingled with resentment against Mr. Matthews, because the latter had promised not to be a candidate. Mr. Niblack, another candidate, has, it is said, a letter to that effect. The State committee realizes that something must be done. Several other leading State papers which supported Mr. Shanklin in his Cleveland utterances have caught the infectious coidness of their chief against the ticket. The outcome of this state of affairs will be fraught with great interest to the party.

Enough of Free Trade. Daniel Sullivan came to this country in 1848, at the age of twenty-five, and after living and working in different States, came to Indianapolis in 1865, where he has resided ever since, and where he is known as a thrifty and intelligent workingman. Until he became too old for hard work he was employed in railroad construction. For nine years he was foreman of a section gang on the Panhandle. Mr. Sullivan has managed to save a little money, which he has invested in two or three small properties, part of one of which, in the vicinity of Pine and Meek streets, he occupies. Mr. Sullivan has been a Democrat all these years, and has been a member of party committees. voted for every Democratic candidate for President since Pierce except once, when he voted for Lincoln. But Mr. Sullivan is done with the Democracy, and is very emphatic in declaring that he will vote the straight Republican ticket in November. Being asked his reasons for leaving the Democratic party by a Journal reporter, Mr. Sullivan said:

"The way the Democrats have been doing things in this county and city first attracted my attention. The more I found out about it the more suspicious I became. Although we pay taxes on our little properties, we never can get a street improvement. Some time ago one of the gas companies tore up our street, which I was taxed \$140 a few years ago to make, and there it remains with the bowlders scat-tered about and a mud-hole when it rains. But the thing which roused me was the taxation of my little properties-all that have. In 1891 the tax on one of them was \$11; this year it is \$31. There has been no improvement or the property. That means the cutting down of the value of a good lot, and if the improvements on the streets to benefit men of influence, who urge them, are made, a number of hard working men, who have a few hundreds in a little lot and house, will lose them because they cannot raise the money.' Our Democratic rulers are just ruining a lot of us poor men with little homes by their policy of taxation, while rich corporations escape, I read in the Sun the other day that the street railway company is taxed for only \$1,225,000, and yet it was offered over \$2,500,000 for its property. The house of every poor man who votes the Democratic ticket is taxed for as much or more than it would sell for, but the great corporations go for half taxation. I tell, tell you there are lots and lots of poor men talking about this outrage, for such

"A few months ago I was led to read a few pieces about the tariff -one about the ruin of Ireland by English free trade. It me to thinking. I believe much ireland's poverty comes of Britain's hostile free-trade policy. I can't put my ideas into words, but I know that no laborer goes to free-trade England for work; I know that wages are much better here, and people who come here better their condition if they are industrious and frugal, I know they can't do it in Ireland or England. Since the war there has been a protective tariff. I believe that that tariff has had much to do in keeping up wages. Anyhow, as a man of Irish blood I am going to vote against British free trade."

"Again," Mr. Sullivan went on, "I was indignant because of the Democratic abuse of Patrick Egan. For six months he was abased worse than a jail-bird, and yet the President says he is an honest and smart man. The Democratic leaders think they own the Irish voter, and when he is independent they abuse him. "Are there other voters of Irish blood

who are getting to think with you?" inquired the Journal reporter. "More than you would think. I talk with a great many and I make it my business to tell them what I think. Dissatisfaction to very general among the owners of small

properties because of the Democratic taxation. They feel that it is unjust and that it means ruin if there is not a change. In the voting booths they will stamp the Republican ticket. Haughville Republicans Organize. The Republicans of Haughville held :

meeting at Trafford Hall last evening and organized the Hanghville Republican Club. The following officers were elected: President-W. A. Lockwood. First Vice-president-W. H. Artwood.

Second Vice-president-C. F. Childers. Secretary-J. H. Alexander. Treasurer-Fred Jeuson.

The club starts off with a membership of eighty-nine, which will be largely increased. Merrill Moores, chairman of the Republican county committee, was present and delivered a speech, and other short addresses were made.

BRIGHTWOOD TOWN BOARD.

Distute About the Ownership of Morris Park-Frenzel tays No Open Cars

Important business was transacted by the Board of Trustees of Brightwood Monday evening. A plat of nearly four acres, making twenty lots, was presented to the board for approval, but was rejected on account of the ground having been dedicated as a park to the town of Brightwood some twenty years ago by a gentleman named Morris, and called Morris Park. The board claims it has plenty of evidence to show that the ground belongs to the town. There was also a committee appointed to wait on the Big Four Railroad Company, to see what arrangements can be made for a 5-cent fare to the city and a suburban train, Mr. Frenzel, of the Citisaid that Brightwood would have to do Without open care this summer,

The attorney for the town was instructed to see what could be done in regard to three or four glocery firms of Indianapolis. that do a large business in Brightwood in taking orders and delivering goods, wear-Sawver, who was sick, and that Liza began ing out the streets and paying nothing into cursing ber. Hettie picked a knife off a the treasury. One firm alone collected over stand in the room and threatened to use it | \$100 last month from citizens of Bright-